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W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.



Moetic Alecess.

From the Magnolia. ANGER. RY MISS MARY E. LEE. Deep, deep in the cell Of the heart, where it boodeth, Keep the dark passion pent, That so often intrudeth; -- Gir childhood, whit face both 2012

een in meek grace. So the spirit that calmly Bears on through all wrong, Owns wealth, which will serve it The wide world along.

Oh! wear it, oh! wear it, Amid this earth's fever, The treasure, good temper, 'Twill fail thee, oh! never; The best of all weapons 'Twill prove in life's field, For 'neath its sweet influence The sternest oft yield.

If thou need'st to be angry, Ah! let thy heart cherish Resentment 'gainst self, Till thy vices, all perish; But break not for others, Thy temper's strong chain, Or the blow, in rebounding, May harm thee again. Charleston, S. C.

WHY DO WE LOVE? I often think each tottering form, That limps along in life's decline, Once bore a heart as young, as warm, As full of idle thoughts as mine. And each has had his dream of joy, His own unequalled pure romance Commencing, when the blushing boy First thrills at woman's lovely glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth-Would think its scenes of love evince More passion, more unearthly truth, Than any tale before or since: Yes, they could tell of tender lays, At midnight penned, in classic shades, Of days more bright than modern days-Of maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear, Of kissing on a blushing cheek-Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear For modern lips to give or speak; Of prospects too, untimely crossed, Of passions slighted or betrayed-Of kindred spirits early lost, And buds that blossomed but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay, Elastic form and noble brow, And charms-that all have passed away And left them-what we see them no And is it thus—is human love. So very light and frail a thing? And must youth's brightest visions move Forever on time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright, And all the lips that talk of bliss, And all the forms so fair to sight. Hereafter only come to this? Then what are Love's best visions worth, If we at length must lose them thus? If all we value most on earth, Ere long must fade away from us?

Of that one being whom we take To all she said, and for her sake Feel far from joy when far from her; If that one form which we adore,

From youth to age, in bliss or pain, Soon withers and is seen no more-Why do we love if love be vain?

From the Dublin University Magazine. MEMORY. When backward, through departed years

On memory's wing we stray, How oft we find but founts of tears Along the wasted way! The heart will vainly seek the light That rested there before, And sadly turn to mourn the blight

Of all it loved of yore!

We watch for footsteps that have come To breathe the twillight vow, We listen-for the silver tone Of voices-silent now! We gaze on old familiar things, And marvel that they bear No gladness to our spirit's wings Like what of old was there! Even thus, when through departed years, On memory's wing we stray,

Political.

We find alas! but founts of tears-

Along the wasted way.

Wheeling, Geo. W. Thompson, has been removed, and David Agnew appointed in

Did any one find fault of him or his assistants for the want of courtesy, &c.? If so, we have never heard it. He was courtewas well conducted, that its duties were who in the field of debate sustained the cause of the true Democracy, I expect to

this candidate to the numorous calls made upon him from many respectable and authorized sources, yet he was understood from former acts and declarations of his life, to be in favor of a National Bank, Mr. Clay's distribution system, a protective tariff, and thus linked to what have ever been considered Federal doctrines, And

You, John Tyler of Virginia, had ever been directly at war, and strenuously op-posed to all these measures, yet consented to an unnatural coalition compounded of such a CONTRABIETY. And because,

I saw the late President, yourself, Daniel Webster, and Francis Granger, each entertaining opinions on many questions! of deep importance, some of them most Rule vital to the welfare of the Republic, yet uniting in a strange neutrality. And be- of the

There was an open effort by your party, the effect of which was, to prostrate the political morality of the country, and which eievis further signalized by the large class of were appointments already to offices of trust-And because,

Chartered monoplies, incorporated wealth, incorporated dishonesty (see the broken banks and Biddle exposures,) were leagued with the direct influence of two hundred millions of British debt, for the elevation of your heterogenous alliance to the power of the country.

With these principles, and by these and in means, and others more exceptionable, you are now plased in power, and I see no cause yet to change my opposition. The From the Wheeling Argus.

HE AXE STILL STREAMS WITH THE

BLOOD OF ITS VICTIMS.

The able and efficient Postmaster of its action. The past and the present warn with us against the future, and so long as you are consociated with these men, carrying out these principles, I shall deem it a solemn Was there any fault of Col. Thompson duty which I owe to the Constitution of my as a postmaster? None Did any man country, to the eternal principles of right charge him with neglecting the duties of and justice, to the Democracy against Fedhis office? Not one. Did any one ques- eralism, to America against England, to tion his capacity? That they could not do. to freedom against encroachment, to stand

upon my opposition.
The seal of executive power is now taken from my lips; the fetters of the official slave ous in his manners, and accommodating are changed from my limbs, and now with to all; and all must admit that the office my old associates throughout the country, anward and partake in the grandeur

Sir: I have been instructed by the President of the United States to inform you that in his opinion, the public interest will be promoted by a change of Postmaster at Wheeling, Virginia. Your obedient servant, F. GRANGER. George W. Thompson, Esq.
Postmaster at Wheeling Va.

WHEELING POST OFFICE. To JOHN TYLER,

GENERAL POST OFFICE, May, 2 1841.

President of the United States: SIR: I have received through the Postmaster General a note in which he says he has been instructed by the President of the United States "to inform you, [me,] that in his opinion the public interest will he promoted by a change of Postmaster at Wheeling, Virginia," I assure you, sir, that it shall be my strict endeavor hereafter, as it always has been, "to promote the public interest." I never could have obtained my own consent to hold office under the tame and servile conditions imposed by your Inaugural and that of your predecessor, and while I avowed this opinion to your political friends here, I deemed it a duty I owed my country to hold on to my office until I like many others, should become a victim to the new "British orders in council." I declined committing official suicide that you should complete the

acts of proscription showed your ready willingness to perpetrate. I have not been called upon to respond to any charge, and may presume that none was made; for a contrary presumption would throw upon you the greater odium of condeming a man unheard and without trial. I am required also to make this presumption from the fact that the petitions circulated for the appointment of the different applicants, preferred no charges and none asked for my removal. Am I removed, then, because of my open personal opposition to a party whose delegated power has now by an act of Providence devolved upon you and not upon any charge that I used my official character in that opposition! If so, the act is a punishment of an alleged offence, before the law making it criminal had been promulgated, and the edict by which it is done is an arbitrary violation of my constitutional right to discuss the meait is an open and flagrant infringement of the right which I and my fellow-citizens possess above all constitutions-the natural right to the freedom of speech,

I opposed the accession of the party which you now represent, because.

Your candidate for the Presidency refused to avow any principles, for the basis of his future official policy, thereby destroying the representative character of our Government; for how can a delegate represent the people when there is no expression of principle to show that the views and wishes of the people and the candidate

are the same? And because, Although there was no expression by Augusta Age.

May 12, 1841.

THE VALUE OF A SENATOR'S OATH .-As a natural concomitant to the corruption and immortally which has been let in upon ing against the Rules acted from their dicthe nation, through the flood-gates of bank tates. Still they are not right; for their diate release of McLeod; and her majesthe nation, through the flood-gates of bank speculation and political bribery, we see friends in the South as well as their political bribery, we see friends in the South as well as their political bribery, we see regard of things most sacred. An oath of that course of conduct, which does no office is taken, and not the slightest regard discriminate between them; and besides paid to its conscientious fiulfilment after- this, the Constitution is above all, and wards. A bank report is unhesitatingly quallified to, when the quallifier knows that the sanction of an oath is all a solemn mockery. Property is conveyed to a friend without consideration, and forthwith the conveyor is willing to swear that he is not worth a dollar; and thus you may trace the sad decline of the morals of the country from the halls of Congress to the most obscure lanes and alleys of life. Just before the present administration came into power, Mr. Senator Preston, of South Carolina, made his place in the Senate, the following solemn declaration and oath: -"The administration coming into power reject and repudiate the infamous maxim, that to the victors belong the spoils. The system of proscription itself is to be proscribed: I stand upon that ground; and so holp me God, I will act upon it." And what is almost the next official act of Mr. Preston? It is that aiding and abetting to political murder, which your numerous violate the contracts of the Senate with Blair & Rives, and giving his vote for their dismissal! If such is the poor regard which a Senator of the United States has for the plighted faith of the nation and the obligation of his oath before that honorable body and in the face of High Heaven, where is the stream of corruption to be stayed?-Can the illiterate and untaught imbibe and cherish moral principle with such examples before them? We believe an immoral statesman to be as great a curse to a nation, as a debauched and unholy minister is to the church; and if the people desire to keep the morals of the nation sound, it is as necessary to seek good principles in the men they elevate to the office, as for the church to seek piety in her officiating ministers .- Georgia Jeffersonian.

"GIVE US TIME."-The men who have effected a revolution in the Government. and have got good offices for themselves by the means, now turn round to the laborers to whom they promised higher wages, and to the farmers to whom they promised better prices for produce, and say they must take time to redeem these promises. It cannot be at once, and may even take years. "Wait," say they, and "give us time." We have the offices we wanted. This is by far the most pressing business to be accomplished. The farmer and the laborer must wait, and wait patiently too, because they may be obliged to wait a great while.

Whether the farmers and the laborers, will give these gentlemen office holders, the time they ask for, remains to be seen .-

and let them work | Leod, and the doctrines the ings we must admit to phasis referred to the following facts; that

general lassitude of conscience and dis- cal enemies, and their can be no justice in of the United States to take into his most there is their faith, in spite of the faithlessness of others. They should do right, although others do wrong, and a greater and

more disinterested the sacrifice, the nobler To-day Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Fornance (both Democrats, who voted to put aside the rule) have moved a reconsideration of the vote. Southern Whigs are responsible for this matter; and to do any thing, they must turn to Northern Democrats. They are in a false position on this, as on al other general results in politics-and the sooner they change their position the better for themselves and the South. Look at the formation of the committees. On nearly all of the committees ultra Northern Federalists are the Chairman. On the committee of claims-Geddings the ABOLI-TIONIST! Chairman. Suppose a negro killed in the service of the U. Stateswhat chance would such a claim have be-fore such a mmittee. Yet as this is just what any man, with his senses about him, might have expected by putting such a party in power.

WASHINGTON, June 9. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay of Ala bama presented a memorial of the legislatere of this State, asking the establishment of a new land office, which he asked might he referred to the Committee on Public Lands. After some discussion the memorial, by a vote of the Senate, was laid on the table. This is a pretty strong indi-cation that the action of the body will be restricted to such subjects as the majority may deem important. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a Distribution Bill, and Mr. Henderson gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish a general Bankrupt Law. Mr. Calhoun submitted a resolution, which was agreed to directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate any communication from the Government of Prussia to our representative at the Court in reference to the duties laid on tobacco in the German States of the Customs Union which may be in the State Department.

Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate if any application has been made officially to him, or the State or Treasury Department, by the holders of State stocks, or others on their account, respecting the payment or as-sumption of them, and to furnish copies of any correspondence which has taken place in relation to those subjects.

Mr. Rives moved that so much of the

oertiser.

Affairs. This motion was made some days

since, but postponed at the request of Mr.

Buchanan, who wished to examine some

of the positions of the Secretary of State,

in his letter to the British Minister on the

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, opposed the

motion, and moved its postponement till

to-morrow, evidencing by his manner that

he had not forgotten the tilt with Mr. Rives on Monday. The motion was postponed

by a strict party vote, with the exception

of Mr. Rives. The bill to repeal the Sub-

Treasury was then taken up, and Mr.

Woodbury made a very able and argumen-

tative speech against it. When he had

concluded, there was a pause of some min-

utes, when Mr. Calhoun rose and asked if

the gentlemen on the other side intended

to offer no arguments in support of the

bill. Mr. Clay replied: none, none. Mr.

Calhoun then in a brief speech depicted

the results of this party movement, before

a substitute for the measure was proposed,

and when there was a division of senti-

ment among the majority respecting the

character of the substitute to be proposed.

He was followed by Mr. Wright and Mr.

Benton; and after several ineffectual ef-

forts to adjourn to give an opportunity for

other Senators to speak, the bill was put

upon its passage, and carried-ayes 39,

In the House, the day was consumed in

the electing subordinate officers, and debat-

ing the reconsideration of the vote by

which Mr. Adams's resolution on the sub-

ject of Abolition petitions was carried.

Mr. Ingersoll delivered a strong speech in

defence of the rights of the South, and was

repeatedly called to order by Mr. Botts,

&c. who voted with Mr. Adams. Mr. In-

gersoll had not concluded his remarks,

when he gave way to a motion for adjourn-

In Senate to-day, Mr. Clay introduced his distribution bill, which was ordered to

be printed on motion of Mr. Woodbridge, a

whig Senator from Michigan, who is op-

posed to the principle of distribution, and

contends for the absolute right of every

State to the soil within its limits. Mr.

general bankrupt law, which it is thought

when the people of Henderson introdued a bill to establish a

go with the Whigs, has no chance of passing during the present aid the Whigs will session. Mr. Rives then moved a refer-

WASHINGTON, June 10,

subject of McLeod.

I, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

24, 1841.

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Charleston Mercury.

os. June 9, 1841.

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deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of the demand." That two days subsequent to the receipt of the letter containing this threat, Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States was despatched post haste to Lockport to be present at the trial of Mc-Lend then under indictment before the judicial tribunals of a sovereign State for invading her soil, and murdering one of her citizens in cold blood-and what was the object of the Attorney General's mission? To see that McLeod in the language of his written instructions from Mr. Webster -"have skilful and eminent_counsel, if such be not already retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentlemen who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this Government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States." And these instructions also say "If this

upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a nolle prosequi to be entered. Mr. Buchanan contended that these instructions, copies of which were transmitted to the British Government, upon the receipt of a letter using threats such as had no parallel in the annals of diplomacy among civilized nations had a tendency to depreciate our national character in the eyes of foreign nations, and to encourage the insolence of the British Govornment. Mr. Rives replied to Mr. Buchanan, but directed his remarks to only a portion of his argument-contending that the individual offence of McLeod was merged by the avowal of the British Government, that the act was an authorized and justifiable one. Mr. Choate, the successor of Mr. Webster, then obtained the floor, but pleading fatigue, on motion by Mr. Clay of Ky., the Senate adjourned at a quarter past 3 o'clock. The day previous Mr. Clay of Alabama asked for an adjournment at 5 o'clock on account of exhaustation, but Mr. Clay of Ky. said "I hope

indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I [Mr. Web-

sterlam directed to say that the President,

cot;" and it was refused. In the House, Abolition, the right of petition, &c., occupied the sitting. Mr. Ingersoll concluded a very able speech on the subject in opposition to the fanatics .-Strange to say, he was repeatedly called to order by Botts, Underwood, and other Whigs from slave holding States, and when an adjournment was asked for the day

President's message as relates to Foreign previous, the mass of the Southern Whige united with their Abolition brethren in voting against it. Mr. Marshall a new member from Kentucky, made a most eloquent speech in reply to Mr. Adams, at the close of which the question on considering the vote by which Mr. Adams amendment was adopted, was taken and lost-ayes 110 nays 116-so the vote was not reconsidered. A motion was then made to reconsider another part of the subject by Mr. Wise, which again opens the whole question, and be and Mr. Adams have both intimated their intention of speaking on it. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1841.

In the Senate to-day, came up the Resolution offered some days since by Mr. Sevier, calling on the Secretary of War for the reasons why Gen. Arbuckle was removed from his command at Fort Gibson, to Baton Rouge. The discussion though brief, was interesting, and afforded another developement of whig consistency. Previous to their attaining power, nothing was more frequently the theme of their denunciations than Executive power; the irresponsibility of the Executive to Congress; the union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive, &c. These abuses were to be promptly corrected upon the arrival of the Whig millennium, yet to day it was boldly proclaimed by Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Archer, that the Executive was entirely irresponsible to Congress in the two great branches of public service—the army and navy-comprising the sword of the nation; and the repeal of the Independent Treasury places the purse in the same predicament. Mr. Sevier, in reply to Mr. Preston, reminded him that two or three days. since he had offered a Resolution which was yet on the table, enquiring into the causes of the return of the American squadron from the Mediterranean; and he supposed that would pass because offered by a Whig. This the Colonel explained by saying, that he intended only to enquire if they had been ordered from the Mediterranean. This secret thrust of the gallant Colonel at Mr. Stevenson, will, I fear, prove "love's labor lost," as it is rumored that Mr. Sergeant will get the appoint ment. Mr. Sevier's motion of enquiry was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 17. The debate was then resumed on Mr. Webster's correspondence, and Mr., Choste, his successor in the Senate, spoke very eloquently for an hour and a half in his defence. The burden of his argument that the responsibility of the included

and salvation with the admitted. Mr. Buchanan with much em- was the strength of the argument on the opposite side) and instanced the case of the detected spy. Does not the invader of an enemy's country become responsible with

> was still a prisoner of war, and the British Government had no right to demand his refease. Mr. Huntington followed Mr. Calhoun,

> in reply to Mr. Buchanan's remarks of yesterday. When he had concluded.
> Mr. Preston rose, and (there being no ladies in the gallery) moved an adjourn-

ment, which was carrid. In the House the subject of abolition was on the tapis, and Mr. Wise in the midst of a most powerful and animated speech was suddenly observed to falter, and fall into his chair. He was led from the Hall into the Speaker's room, and after some time was sufficiently recovered to be taken to his lodgings. The subject was postponed until to-morrow and the House proceeded. to elect a printer. Mr. Watterson a Democratic member offered a resolution (which was strenuously supported by the Whigs as the last election of printer,) to separate the public printing from the political press This was voted down, nearly every Whig in the House voting against it. Messrs, Gales and Seaton were then elected, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 12. In the Senate this morning, Mr. Preston called up the resolution submitted by him some days since in relation to the return of the Mediterranean Squadron. It was read as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the causes which led to the sailing of the United States squadron from the Mediterraneau, and the return of the frigate Brandywine, together with such official correspondence therewith as in his opinion may not be improper to be communicated.

Mr. P. perceiving that this approached rather near the forbidden line of legislative propriety in their intercourse with the Executive as laid down by him the day previous, offered the following as a substitue.

Resolved, That the President cause to be communicated to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence between the Minister in England, and the officers of the Mediterranean squadron, in consequence of which the squadron left that station, and the despatches of Captain Bolton, to the Secretary of the Navy, connected with that move-

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, called up the

following resolution. Resolved, That when the Senate adourn during the present session, leaving a subject under discussion and undecided. the consideration of the subject shall be re-

sumed at the next meeting of the Senate,

immediately after the journal is read, and